AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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WHOLE NO. 1165 — WILLIAM GREEN, President — WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1933 — FRANK MORRISON, Secretary — VOL. 23, NO. 23

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

A man of integrity will never listen to any reason against conscience.—Homer.

Workers' Right to Organize Must Be Respected, Declares Green

A. F. of L. Chief Says Employers Who Victimize Union Members Instigate Labor Controversies and Unrest Among the Workers—Trade Union Organization Promotes Industrial Peace—National Labor Board Will Remedy Causes of Conflict.

Washington.—An incisive warning that employers and the public must respect the right of labor, and of men and women to organize in trade unions and protect their interests by collective bargaining was the outstanding declaration in a trenchant statement issued by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, on the significance of the National Recovery Act and the necessity for united action to achieve victory in the campaign against unemployment, long hours, low wages, unemployment, and the business depression generally.

Pointing out that employers who victimize trade unionists not only violate the principles of the Recovery Act but also create unrest and encourage strikes, Mr. Green insists that the fact that the growth of trade unionism is the basic element in promoting industrial peace and emphasized the importance of the National Labor Board appointed by President Roosevelt in settling labor disputes and removing the causes of controversies between employees and employers.

The text of Mr. Green's statement follows:

Recovery Act Guarantees Labor's Rights

"In all the endeavors which are being put forth by all those associated with the administration of the Industrial Recovery Law to develop cooperation between the forces associated with industry, the right of workers to organize, bargain collectively and to be represented by men of their own choosing must be maintained, recognized and respected. This right can neither be abridged, set aside nor suspended because Section 7 of the Industrial Recovery Act guarantees this right to every worker.

"When employers of labor exhaust the workers because they organize into trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, they are, as I said, provoking industrial unrest and fomenting strikes. No employer can justify his action in discharging working people because they voluntarily organize into trade unions for mutual helpfulness and protection.

Trade Unions Promote Industrial Peace

"It is the purpose of the American Federation of Labor to accept into membership all workers who desire to become organized, to assist them by counsel and advice and to extend to them all possible help and assistance.

"Such action will tend to allay industrial unrest because if workers are permitted to enjoy rights to which they are entitled, to make real and vital their desire to unite with their fellow-men, a state of mind will be created favorable to the promotion of industrial peace.

"It is when they are persecuted, discharged from their employment and compelled to lose their jobs merely because they organize that the flame of unrest, of resentment and hate is fanned to the point where strikes occur.

"Employers exercise their right to organize as complet-ely as possible in order to promote their financial and economic welfare. They cannot deny the exercise of the same right to working men and women.

National Labor Board

"These are days when all reasonable men and women should unite for the purpose of overcoming unemployment by making the Industrial Recovery Act function in a satisfactory and successful way.

"In order to achieve this purpose the National Labor Board has been created for the purpose of settling industrial disputes and for the purpose of applying the remedy to the causes of industrial conflict.

"Working men and women will not foment strife and industrial unrest by their employment and their membership in trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, they are, as I said, provoking industrial unrest and fomenting strikes. No employer can justify his action in discharging

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Howard Hits Child Labor and Long Hours in Daily Newspaper Code

President of International Typographical Union Declares the Pact Violates Recovery Act and Is Attempt to Get the Blue Eagle of the NRA While Scuttling Its Principles—Union Representatives Not Consulted in Forming Code.

Washington.—Vigorous opposition to the fair competition code submitted to the National Recovery Administration by the American Newspaper Publishers Association was expressed by Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, who is in Washington to look after the interests of the printing trades in connection with codes covering the industry.

Mr. Howard condemned absolutely the code provision which permits the employment of children, and said the International Typographical Union would fight to a finish the employers' proposal to sell and 44-hour week.

Mr. Howard's statement follows, in part:

Employers Favor Child Labor

"When the employers in textiles and other industries were forced by the President to abolish child labor to secure approval of codes under the NIRA the country applauded. Newspaper publishers gave hearty approval in both editorial and news columns. And now when a code is presented for daily newspapers it is the outrage that purports no regulation of child labor and if approved in its form presented would permit children to sell and distribute newspapers during any hours of the day or night.

"In a survey by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor conducted under the title 'Child Workers in City Streets,' it is shown that this is one of the most demoralizing, strenuous, and hazardous types of child labor found anywhere.

"Under present conditions there is a surplusage of adult labor and youths over 16 years of age available for this work, and the failure of the newspaper publishers to eliminate child labor in their code is a further evidence of the desire to be considered a privileged class because they control the avenues of publicity.

Code Violates Recovery Law

"The code presented by the publishers does not conform to either the spirit or letter of the law. Section 4 (a) of the NIRA authorizes that there shall be conferences between employers and employes in formulation of code and mutual agreement when possible. The code presented was prepared by and on behalf of the employers of the daily newspaper industry without conference and without consultation of the rights of the employes or their representatives.

Opposed the Code Originally

"The printing trades unions have enjoyed harmonious relations with the Daily Newspaper Publishers for more than 30 years. In all that period there has been but few major conflicts. When the N.R.A. was adopted the invitation was extended to the representatives of the American Newspaper Publishers Association to enter into conferences for the purpose of formulating a code by mutual agreement. This invitation was not accepted and the spurious plea was made that the making of a code to the newspapers would interfere with the freedom of the press.

"It was apparent the newspaper publishers intended to use their great influence to secure favorable consideration which were to be applied to every other industry in the nation. Exemption was to be secured if possible and if not exempted the attitude of the publishers was one of defiance.

Insincere Support of NRA

"When the President endeavored to lift the country out of the depression by evolving the individual agreement plan through which employers could receive the NRA emblem to indicate that they were cooperating in the effort to cure unemployment by reducing the hours of labor and increasing purchasing power by raising wages the daily newspaper publishers were quick to see a loss of prestige unless a way was devised whereby they could display the Blue Eagle.

"To the credit of some of the outstanding publishers be it to be said they immediately signed the President's reemployment agreement and conformed to its terms.

Against Less Hours and Pay Increases

"It was this development that forced the association to present a code. At the same time a petition was presented asking that the provisions of this ex parte code be eliminated and that the terms of the President's re-employment agreement whereby members could secure the Blue Eagle without reducing hours or increasing wages of mechanical employes as required by the President's agreement.

"To secure the Blue Eagle under such conditions is misrepresentation and fraud.

Unions Oppose Long Work Week

"The representatives of the employes will resist the code presented. We shall oppose its consideration as being in the NIRA, which is an attempt to restrict the rights of the workers, prevent them from bargaining collectively through representatives of their own choosing and also legalize individual contracts between employer and employe.

"We shall also oppose the 40 and 44-hour week proposed in the code.

"A recent survey shows that of 80,654 members of the International Union employed in daily newspaper composing rooms in the United States 1,606 are working six days.

"Many of these are foremen and superintendents, which classes are exempted from regulation under the code. Members working five days number 18,-910 and 13,943 are working less than five days, many of whom are classed as totally unemployed. Practically all of those working five days have a work day of 7½ hours or less, which means a work week of 37½ hours or less.

Code Scuttles Recovery Principle

"The newspaper code does not in the least degree serve the purposes declared in the NIRA and the President's re-employment agreement. The members of the Typographical Union have given employment by limiting themselves to five days' work for five days' pay. In addition to this they have accepted reductions in wage rates and have assessed themselves heavily to pay benefits and grant relief for those for whom there was no employment. When the services of those unemployed members were needed during prosperous times they were available for the profits of the publishers.

"Because the period of the depression the entire burden of caring for the unemployed has rested upon the shoulders of the employed members and no part of this burden has been borne by the employers. The code presented presents a code which would extend the hours of labor rather than reduce them.

Wise Leadership Demanded

"The people have a right to expect leadership from the representatives of industry. They enjoy the privilege of controlling the avenues of publicity and boast that they are molders of public opinion.

"Putting their great influences to secure special consideration in a great crisis such as that which exists at the present time the publishers are not giving the cooperation the President and the country have a right to expect."

ALL INDUSTRIES UNDER CODE BY AUGUST 21

Permanent Plans Sidetracked to Cut Red Tape for Application of Roosevelt's Blanket Agreement.

Washington.—The full power of the Federal Government has been put behind the drive to bring all business and industry in the country under the wings of the Blue Eagle by August 21.

Permanent codes except for a few key industries have been shunted temporarily into sidetracks, and the main line cleared for a quick run of entire industries employing millions of men under the Roosevelt blanket code setting working hours and raising wages.

Meanwhile, violation of any of the codes are being dealt with swiftly and severely as far as they are discovered. A group of grocers proposing shorten store hours in order to avoid employing additional help was severely rebuked and warned. Minor infractions first bring courteous letters urging cooperation, but these, if unheeded, are followed up with letters to local NRA groups and requests backed up by the pressure of public opinion in their home communities on the recalcitrants.

SHINGLE WEAVERS' UNION WINS BIG WAGE INCREASE

Vancouver, B. C., Can.—The Shingle Weavers' Union of this province has just won wages for years from the shingle mills of Vancouver Island, B. C. The union negotiated a 10 per cent increase in June, 15 per cent in July, and 20 per cent in August. All the men in the union are working.

For a number of years the union has had considerable opposition from various mills which persisted in employing non-union labor. The union believes it is in a position strong enough to bring the chain-liner employers up to line with union standards, and in carrying out this policy levied fines of from $150 to $1,500 on the following four local mills: The Westminster Shingle Mills, the Hammond Cedar Company, the Homalko Mills, and the Dr. Jamieson Shingle Mill. No union logs are permitted to work in the mills until the fines are paid.

6,000 TOBACCO WORKERS WIN PAY-BOOST STRIKE

San Juan, P. R.—Some 6,000 Puerto Rican tobacco workers, mostly women, have won a 25 cent per thousand increase in strippers after leaving their jobs in protest over the minimum wage imposed upon them by tobacco corporations owned almost entirely by American capitalists.

Tobacco dealers herded under the banner of the Consolidated Cigar Company, one of the corporation blessings mainland finance has bestowed upon this island, have been in Governor Gore and charged that government officials have formed a combine with among some 6,000 tobacco workers, mostly women, they claimed to be paying the munificent wage of 70 cents an hour.

Commissioner of Labor Rivera, himself a former cigar maker, disputed the opulent remuneration made by the employers, declaring that the wages paid in many instances was only $1 per day. Commissioner Gore told the employers to submit their case to the government would pass it along without further delay.

Governor Gore declared further that the codes would be put in force in the island so long as there are strikes.

26,000 HOSIERY WORKERS LAND 25% PAY INCREASE

Philadelphia, Pa.—Goaded to desperation because of the militant strikes of the hosiery workers in this region and in a desperate effort to forestall a Federal investigation of sweatshop conditions which are mainly responsible for the recent walkouts of thousands of factory workers throughout Pennsylvania, the board of directors of the Textile Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., voted a 25 per cent pay increase in piece work and daily wages.

The manufacturers said 26,000 employes would benefit by the boost. It was in line with the recent action taken by mill owners in Eastern Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. The action climaxed heated debate at a special meeting which had been called by Governor Lang, president of the employer group.

CHIEF OF WORK BUREAU CUTS HOURS, LOSES PAY

White Plains, N. Y.—Director Wayne D. Heydecker of the Westchester Work Bureau is making philosophy with the Lanthropy these days.

Complying with the NRA code, he announced that the 2,400 outdoor workers on his payroll would now work 25 instead of the 30 hours per week and be paid at the rate of 46 instead of the old 40 cents an hour.

Simultaneously, the county board of supervisors announced that Mr. Heydecker's salary had been cut from $600 to $400 per month, over-ruling the recommendation of the county budget commissioners that his pay be maintained for two months at the higher rate.

JOHNSON WARNS BLUE EAGLE BOOTLEGGERS

Washington.—Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator, declared that "racket" stories brought to his attention, leasing from the public that any and all Blue Eagle "bootleggers" will be severly penalized as rapidly as he can get the facts in hand.

General Johnson was irked by reports that racketeers were leasing NRA emblets and booklets and selling them to "suckers" on the implication that the National Recovery Administration was sponsoring them. Also there were reports that outgoing newspapers were trying to wheedle unsuspecting advertisers into paying to have their names printed in so-called "honor lists."

Mississippi Textile Workers Win Wage Increase Fight

McComb, Miss.—A one-day strike of 200 operators at the McComb Cotton Mills sufficed to bring the management to terms.

The employes returned to work with a general wage increase and a pledge that the stretch-out system in force would be abolished.

Lewis Demands 30-Hour Week and $5 Minimum Wage for Bituminous Miners

Recognition of Right to Organize Held Vital to Recovery Act—Universal Wage Rates Urged—Shorter Hours Necessary to Provide Work for Thousands of Idle Miners—Taplin and Harrington, Big Coal Operators, Support 30 Hours and Basic Wage.

Washington.—A **maximum 30-hour week for the bituminous coal miners, minimum wage of $5 a day for miners with rates varying down to $4 for inside and outside helpers, complete recognition by operators of the right to organize, without interference from employers, specifically set forth in the National Recovery Act, recognition of the union as a necessary element in stabilizing prices, and loyal observance of principles laid down in fair competition codes, were stressed by John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, in his statement upon various proposed codes for the coal industry at hearings before the National Recovery Administration.**

Recovery Movement Threatened

He also hurled the charge that powerful influences and individuals were unpatriotically "seeking privilege," threaten ing the success of the entire national recovery movement and its patriotic objects of providing work for millions of unemployed by spreading the idea of long standards, shortening hours, and preserving business prosperity.

He placed responsibility for the long series of bloody conflicts in the bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania upon the United States Steel Corporation, and charged that the officials who control it "do not indorse the same tactics in dealing with the miners as with its employes in the iron and steel plants." He urged that the Act be changed to prevent its employes from enjoying the same rights which it expected to enjoy under the steel code already submitted.

Taplin and Harrington Support Lewis

Two leading operators, George B. Harrington, of Indianapolis, Ind., and Chicago, Wilmington and Franklin Coal Company, and Frank E. Taplin, president of the North American Coal Corporation, supported the code favored by Lewis. They were spokesmen of the employers who aided in formulating the general code after collective bargaining with the miners' union. Both of them urged that the final code should recognize the United Mine Workers of America as representing the employes and should seek stabilization of the industry through a uniform wage scale.

Mr. Taplin said that if collective bargaining were applied universally it would greatly benefit the industry. He added:

"The coal operators will soon see the benefits derived from this. The industry cannot go on as half of its employes are composed of free labor and the other half slave labor."

Code Called Approved

Mr. Lewis said the United Mine Workers welcomed the proposal to establish a fair competition code for the bituminous coal industry as a practical method by which the miners could join hands with the operators "in advancing a program for the stable enlightened progress of the industry and for increasing the coal mining communities from economic insolvency and despair."

"I hope," he continued, "that as the result of our cooperative efforts the miners and operators in the coal fields may have their purchasing power restored and become an important and vital force in restoring to the country complete success of President Roosevelt's recovery plans."

Uniform Labor Cost

"The United Mine Workers of America in supplying a uniform, competitive labor cost for bituminous coal mining has been the only stabilizing force which has been in existence in the industry through a period of many years of chaos, he continued, are now unemployed.

If a 30-hour week were adopted, Lewis argued, 500,000 miners would be needed to produce the 500,000,000 tons of coal he estimated needed annually for domestic consumption. The other 54,000 men, he said, normally would be idle due to accidents, sickness and the like.

Warns Against Scuttling Recovery Act

Lewis vigorously condemned certain subversive influences which he said were seeking to scuttle the successful operation of the National Recovery Act. He said:

"Experiences in the past few weeks have been disturbing, for it is evident that in spite of the declared policy and principles of the act, powerful industrial and financial interests are seeking a narrow and indefensible attitude which, if not corrected, may well bring disaster.

"More and more the framing of codes is a matter of bickering and barter, of surrendering just as little as possible and getting as much as possible. They appear to have become unconscious of the precarious condition of our entire economic system, and to be suffering from the delusion that we are on our way back to the conditions which prevailed in the summer of 1929."

Lewis branded this action as economically unsound.

"The United Mine Workers of America," Lewis concluded, "accept as true that under the influence of the Recovery Act and of public opinion the coal industry may be lifted to a level where the cooperative spirit, the maximum acceptance of the benefits offered and the favorable provisions of the National Recovery Act."

TEXTILE MILL OWNER FIRES LEARNERS, OLDER WORKERS

Borden Company Official, Operating Under Blue Eagle Code, Discovers Plan to Victimize Employes.

Goldsboro, N. C.—C. M Black, superintendent, says the Borden Manufacturing Company has added 33,000 weekly spindle hours going under the President's recovery code. The mill employs 340 workers in two shifts and is recruiting a night crew from the many floating jobless passing through the city.

Mr. Black, according to the special correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, says a good many workers are being turned off because they cannot learn properly to tend the machines in six weeks' apprenticeship, and that many of the older, experienced workers also are being let go because they no longer can turn out the production stint set for efficient operation, tive to employes but the undesirable one of using their collective strength to force recognition of their organization and its representative."

Child Labor

In regard to child labor, Lewis said that although the code to which he agreed would forbid mine employment of children under 16, "we would be very glad to change this prohibition to 18 years or under."

Minimum Wages

The code which Lewis assisted in drafting fixed $5 as the minimum pay per day for track layers, bottom cagers, trip riders, drivers, motormen, water haulers, machine haulers and timbermen, and $4.75 for helpers and other inside day labor. Trappers, spraggers, switch throwers, oilers and couplers are exempted from these rates. Differentials above the code fixed a minimum wage of $4 per day with skilled and sulphur pickers excepted. The code also provided that existing amounts by which wages in the higher priced classes exceed the classes named shall be maintained.

Wage Rates Not Excessive

In explaining his minimum pay schedule, Lewis said they "are barely adequate and exceedingly low, according to normal standards of compensation" and would "add very little to the purchasing power of areas previously unionized, but, on the other hand, they will bring the union fields to the South and North up to more acceptable living standards."

Wage Differentials

He reported, though, that while he had agreed to 5 per cent lower pay for mines in northern West Virginia, east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio rivers, "there is not the slightest evidence that the cost of living is lower in the South" . . . "such evidence as exists indicates that very probably the cost of living is higher on the average in Southern than Northern communities."

The differential was accepted, he said, "in the hope that me may be able to establish fair competitive rates of pay in and between competitive districts."

Thirty-Hour Week

Establishment of a six-hour day, five-day week, Lewis testified, "will extend employment to all available men in the industry.

"It will check overproduction and place the industry in a position to prevent, or at least curtail, national requirements," he concluded. "It will eliminate, so far as practicable, the evils of cut-throat competition, the high overhead costs and maximum wages at reasonable levels. It will enable the producers to secure fair returns on their investments."

He objected to the 32-hour week of four eight-hour days proposed in the code he helped draft.

"The five-day week will continue the present chaos," he asserted. "It will check create unemployment. Overproduction is bound to trail in its wake and the consequent evils of cut-throat competition, low wages and bankruptcy are bound to accompany it. Rationalization of the bituminous industry can only come through the six-hour day and five-day week."

Last month, a survey showed 554,-700 men available and desirous of working in mines, he said. Of these 500,000 of these, he continued, are now unemployed.

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U. S. CONTRACTS BANNED UNLESS UNDER THE NRA

Roosevelt Issues Executive Order Applying to Wages, Hours, And Purchases

Hyde Park, N. Y.—An executive order compelling all who have received Government contracts under the national recovery or subsequent acts to comply with the codes of the trade associations in their industries, the matter of working hours and pay of employes, was issued by President Roosevelt here.

The order was not made retroactive, but in the event projects under which contracts have been let involving this question they have been held up in anticipation of this ruling.

FEDERAL LABOR BOARD ENDS HOSIERY STRIKE

Roosevelt's New Mediation Body Takes Quick Action After Conference with Representatives of Manufacturers and Strikers.

Washington.—The National Labor Board of Mediation, established by President Roosevelt to adjust controversies between employes and employers in connection with the President's blanket wage-raising and hours-reducing agreement and the NRA codes, got into action by summoning to Washington representatives of the strikers and manufacturers in the hosiery mill strike centered in Reading, Pa., and the shirtmakers' strike in Pottsville, Pa.

Settles Hosiery Workers Strike

As a result of the conference with representatives of the manufacturers and the employes, the hosiery workers' strike was settled favorably to the employes.

It involved 15,000 workers in 33 mills. Union recognition was the main question involved. Under terms of the settlement subscribed to by employers' representatives, employes are given the right to choose by ballot those they wish to represent them in dealings with employers.

Labor Board members told the mill owners that they must recognize the right of collective bargaining and pointed to the language of the recovery act which specifically provides for that right.

There is to be no discrimination against individuals because of union membership or participation in the strike.

The hosiery workers' strike was sponsored by the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers.

The Mediation Board consists of United States Senator Wagner, chairman; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Dr. Leo Wolman, professor of economics at Columbia University and chairman of the Labor Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration; John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America; Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, and Louis Kirstein, general manager of William Filene's Sons Company, Boston, Mass.

Dr. Leo Wolman, acting chairman of the Mediation Board in the absence of Senator Wagner, who is in Europe, said the rule of common sense would be applied in adjusting disputes, and that in many instances the board will attempt mediation through the good offices of representatives sent to the field.

JOHN M'ARDLE, NEW YORK LABOR OFFICIAL, DIES

New York.—John McArdle, local organizer and international president of the Newspaper Mailers' Union, died of a heart attack on August 6 at Mountain Lake, N. J., where he was spending the week-end. He was 62 years old.

Mr. McArdle was one of the founders of Mailers' Union No. 6, the local organization, and had been its business representative for 29 years. He became international president of the Mailers Trade District Council 2 years ago. This position carried with it the third vice presidency of the International Typographical Union.

He was also organizer of the New York City Allied Printing Trades Council. At the time of his death he was considered the leader of the printing trades in the State.

Mr. McArdle was born in the old Fifth Ward of Manhattan, son of Henry and Margaret McArdle, who was a schoolmate of former Governor Alfred E. Smith. After graduating from grammar school he was a newsboy and later a mailer for several New York newspapers, among them The Globe and The Evening Mail.

When the local union was organized, he stopped working in newspaper offices to devote his entire time to his duties as business representative. During the World War he served as aide to the late Gen. Fox Conner, under Gen. Billy Mitchell. Later he was a factory inspector under Mr. Mitchell in the State Labor Department.

Jacksonville Central Labor Assembly Re-elects Souza

Jacksonville, Ill.—Charles E. Souza was re-elected president of the Jacksonville Trades and Labor Assembly for the twenty-first time at the annual election of officers of that body. Mr. Souza is also an official of the Typographical Union, secretary of the local Red Cross chapter, and a member of Morgan County Emergency Relief Committee.

HARRY MORRISON, LAUNDRY UNION OFFICIAL IS DEAD

New York.—Harry L. Morrison, president of the International Laundry Workers' Union and secretary of the New York State Minimum Wage Board, died here suddenly in his room in the Hotel President. His body was found lying beside the bed. He was 54 years of age. His death was caused by an overwork and heat prostration. His home was in Troy, N. Y.

15,000 Idle Women Riot In Mad Struggle for Jobs

Chicago.—An advertisement for 1,500 experienced women workers by the Chicago Candy Plant here drew out 15,000 men and women applicants whose frenzied striving to be among the one in ten to obtain jobs resulted in a minor riot.

A. F. OF L. TO AID ENFORCEMENT OF CODES

Green Considering Plan Whereby Union Membership Will Check Violations

Washington.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced that the entire membership of the A. F. of L. may be recruited to check violations of blanket codes.

Joining with the consumers' drive, authorized by the NRA to help push the blanket agreements, labor in most of the country would check establishments displaying the Blue Eagle to make sure they are living up to the President's agreement.

Mr. Green said details of the A. F of L. plan were not in final shape, but predicted that the organization would act rapidly to publicize code violations and would recommend "drastic action" where the Blue Eagle was found being used incorrectly.

CHECKWEIGHMEN RULE ISSUED BY COAL BOARD

Washington.—President Roosevelt's board to arbitrate the labor dispute in the bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania, which resulted in thousands of miners going on strike, issued a set of rules ruling on how check weighmen should be selected.

The board consists of Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, and Louis Kirstein, general manager of William Filene's Sons Company, Boston, Mass. They constitute the Industrial Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration, and George Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America, representing the NRA Labor Advisory Board.

Checkweighmen are representatives of the miners who check the coal output is counted accurately. The election of checkweighman was one of the major sources of controversy of the miners at the plant of the H. C. Frick Company.

The primary points in the ruling are:

Notice must be given to miners designating at least two days' notice of the election of a checkweighman.

The meeting must be held at the mine entrance at the close of the day's shift.

Any person who pays to maintain the checkweighman shall be entitled to vote, anyone may be nominated as a candidate for checkweighman, voting by secret ballot, or show of hands, or aye and nay vote, as the majority of the meeting determines.

THREE STATES PLAN AID FOR TRANSIENT JOBLESS

Washington.—Three States have responded to the nation-wide appeal of Federal Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins and submitted programs for aid of homeless and transient jobless workers within their borders. They are Delaware, Ohio and Louisiana.

Three others, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, are whipping their plans into shape and Administration officials have announced. California notified Mr. Hopkins that a meeting had been called to formulate a program.

Delaware's application, the first to be approved, asked for Federal aid at the rate of $2,000 per month. Both Ohio and Louisiana asked for Federal funds to help carry out their programs.

A census taken last week showed transient homeless aided in nine States ranged from the low of 11,700 in Missouri to a high of 49,882 in California. Illinois reported 42,215; New York, 32,147; Ohio, 29,833; Texas, 6,515; Michigan, 18,157, and Washington, 15,096. Relief workers are agreed that the number of boy and girl wanderers far exceeds any reported figures.

10,000 SHOE WORKERS LAND PAY BOOST, 40-HOUR WEEK

Haverhill, Mass.—Some 10,000 Haverhill shoe workers who refused to accept a 10 per cent wage raise offered by the employers as an old union agreement ran out, won a victory here when arbitrators awarded them a 25 per cent boost effective August 12, with a 10 per cent boost for time worked after from August 1, when the old agreement ran out.

About 150 factories, embracing the entire shoe industry here, are affected by the settlement. The new code is based on a 40-hour, 5-day week, effective immediately.

VIRGINIA STATE WORKERS DEMAND FIVE-DAY WEEK

Richmond, Va.—Declaring that the State should comply with work and wage codes private employers are compelled to accept, Virginia employes are petitioning Governor Pollard, due to return here soon from his bridal tour, for a five-day, 40-hour week.

Spokesmen for the employes say clerical workers are having a difficult time and that the State can help solve their problems and those of private employers and the Government by cooperating with the National Recovery Administration.

U. S. LABOR DEPARTMENT FORMS ADVISORY COUNCIL

Washington.—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins is setting up an advisory council in the Department of Labor to assist in formulating policies and methods of dealing with problems of unemployment.

It will be composed of employer, employe and general public representatives.

The national employment service act passed by the last Congress authorizes formation of such a group to consider the best means of insuring impartiality, morality and freedom from political influence in its administration. It was announced that the membership of the Advisory Council is completed and the United States Employment Service will organize similar State Advisory Councils.

Steamship Crews Demand 25 Per Cent Pay Increase

Santiago, Chile.—Weary of trying to live decently on their low wages, the crews of the ships belonging to the South American Steamship Company went on strike here, demanding a 25 per cent pay increase.